

Evening

WEEKLY



Gazette.

ie. E178

VOL. I.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

NO. 44.

The Evening Paper the Family Paper.

For affording instruction and enjoyment to those who, while burdened with the cares of business, yet wish to keep abreast of the current of modern thought, to be posted on all the political and social movements of the day, to read accounts of the advances made in art and science, what is comparable to the well-filled, broad-gauged evening paper? Where can the treasures of thought, the budgees of news, the editorial opinions, find such appropriate place or such appreciative reading?

The morning paper is hurriedly seized by the business man; very likely he takes it off down town with him, reading it on the street cars; or, reflecting how busy the family is in the morning, he has it left at the store. Impatient and hurried to go to business, he glances over the telegrams and market reports; he hastily scans the local columns to see if any startling accident has occurred; he looks over the editorial page, and if the title of any editorial article strikes his attention, and it is short, he reads it over hurriedly to see if the views expressed are in accordance with his own. If they are, well and good; if they are not, he has not time to consider and weigh arguments, or to note fine, incisive writing. The paper is hurriedly cast aside, for the day's business presses. Evening comes; the day's work is done; dinner waits; wife and children also at leisure are around him; nothing is needed to complete his satisfaction but the well-filled evening paper. Here is the news of the day in full; here are the latest market-reports; here are the cable telegrams informing him of all the great movements of the old world; here are literary notes and art criticisms; and here are able and thoughtful editorials on all subjects of current interest, written by practiced pens. To enjoy this mental feast he has withal leisure; he reads carefully and appreciatively. Who does not at once perceive the immense advantage in the way of securing attentive reading enjoyed by the evening paper.

Further: These are days when woman is close upon the heels of man in every department of knowledge. She, too, is interested in everything going on in the world. The intelligent man, now-days, expects intelligence and interest in the news of the day on the part of his wife. Daughters as well as sons share the knowledge-seeking spirit. How delightful the home where the conversation relates to something more than mere domestic details and society gossip! To such family what a source of pleasure and instruction is the evening paper! The news is shared by all, as one, perhaps, reads aloud. The sentiments of the editorials are canvassed, and condemned or approved, as the case may be; the art and literary notes are subjects of conversation; the whole family is instructed, elevated and entertained, as information is imparted, though stimulated and pleasure afforded by the good evening paper.

We are living in a wonderful period of time. Changes are going on in the old world that remind us of the prophecy of the ancient sage, that "A nation shall be born in a day." Science is pushing her investigations in every direction, and bringing in her hands rich discoveries that promise eventually to emancipate mankind from the physical tool. The domain of art is being enlarged until her treasures are the educators of all the children of the land. The activity of modern thought is testing the traditions that have ruled the world for centuries; old things are passing away; all things are becoming new. The editor from his watch-tower notes with steadfast eye the progress of the great panoramas of human life, and daily brings his record for the informing and instructing of those whose special pursuits engross their times and thoughts during the working hours of the day. He culls the most striking facts, he rehearses the most important movements, he summarizes the current of thought that is moving the world. He argues for the principles which, in his judgement, should guide the people; he denounces the dishonesties and exposes the fallacies that mislead. For the rich and varied treasure of thought and information which he has gathered, he desires an intelligent, thoughtful and appreciative audience. He finds it more than anywhere else in the world in the hundreds and thousands of families who eagerly look for and carefully read the evening paper. —*St. Louis Post*.

Gold Hill News: Conkling is strangely silent of late. Is it possible that an idea of Mr. Hayes' popularity has at last penetrated his armor of vanity and self-conceit?

Graphic Description of the Wreck of the Metropolis.

NORFOLK, Feb. 2.—James F. Alcon, temporarily attached to the Metropolis, formerly an officer in the United States Navy and a journalist in Boston, makes the following statement:

On Wednesday night at 9 o'clock I was called by the mate to assist the carpenter in stopping a leak around the rudder trunk. I found the stern post loose and so reported. I remained at my post to stop the leak or prevent its increase until morning, when I was called on deck, when I found the ship was a partial wreck.

Finding the mate, I suggested sail should be made by setting the fore-sail, and, assisted by Charles Seaman, set the fore-sail, which remained but a few minutes until carried away, and it was necessary to clew up the port wing of the sail. Shortly after, the ship struck heavily, amidships, evidently breaking her back, but she continued to drive on the beach. During the trying hours of the day several of the ill-fated passengers, bravely entrusting themselves to the tide, evidently lost heart with the passage of the first breaker over their heads and, abandoning all hope, and without a struggle. Others, either washed or leaping off the wreck, would almost seem to have committed suicide, so terribly did they seem to bury their heads beneath the waves and meet their doom. The foremast fell aft, and the fore-sail being still partially spread, several persons were driven on shore.

Elijah Burritt's health has so much improved that he hopes to be out again next Spring.

Henri Regnault and Antoine Bequelet, the distinguished French physicists, are dead.

Lydia Thompson is worth a quarter of a million dollars. So much for dressing economically.

Whitter writes a friend that he does not see why he should be congratulated on old age and rheumatism.

Eagle Plume, the Indian chief, is starting on a lecture tour. He speaks very little English and will have an interpreter.

Madame Yoshida, the wife of the Japanese Minister, can now speak English well enough to do without an interpreter.

The Princess Mercedes, judging from authorized photograph, is rather too much like a fat school girl.

It is gravely reported that after approaching wedding, Princess Charlotte of Prussia, will be attended by forty fair bridesmaids.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, owing to an untimely cold, has been compelled to postpone for the present his lecture in the old South Church at Boston.

Miss Katharine Chase Sprague is living at her father's house of "Edgewood," near Washington, and gives weekly receptions, crowded as old.

President Diaz of Mexico, is tall, straight and spare, looks every inch a soldier, and lives in the simplest manner without any Brigadiers-in-waiting.

Junius Brutus Booth is building a good sized hotel at Manchester, Mass., which he proposes running next summer. Manchester is Mr. Booth's residence.

The inner life of great men is almost unknown to the public, who see and know them only as they appear on parade, as it were. But great men have their homes and affections as well as other men, and love their wives and children, and call them pet names just as common people do. General Sheridan's pet name for his wife is "Buster." In the privacy of the domestic circle, General Grant addresses Mrs. G. as "Harpin;" Joaquin Miller refers to Minnie Myrtle in language unfit for publication, while Bret Harte calls his "My soul." President Hayes makes certain observations to "Minne-hoo-hoo," an Indian name signifying too much water. Mark Twain calls her "Your Majesty." The Prince of Wales, when he takes her on his knee and breathes lovingly down her back, whispers "Cuckoo Dolly." The Pope—hush! We, ourselves—but never mind.

A NOVET HORSE STOPPER.—An Illinois genius has invented a novel and巧妙的 device, as reverent a man as lives. In a letter written in 1869 to the late Mr. Erskine, he says: "I was agreeably surprised by the sight of your handwriting again, so kind, so welcome! The letters are as firm and honestly written as ever—the mind, too, in spite of its full environments, as clear, plump-up, calmly expectant as in the best days; right so; so it be down all till we quit this dim sojourn, began to break up. While I urged all who would listen to me to trust themselves to Providence, the waves and their life preservers, many did so with success. At length the closing scene was upon us. The lower deck beams gave way and the starboard broadside receiving a few more heavy shocks from the surf, the steamer sank slowly beneath the waves."

The Captain and officers are highly commended. Quartermaster Poland made three attempts to get a line ashore, and only gave up when the line proved too short; and Timothy O'Brien, on reaching shore himself, returned to the water and rescued some fifty persons as they were dashed toward him by the waves. The scattered dwellers along the coast are given warm praise for their munificent hospitality.

CARLYLE ON THE LORD'S PRAYER.—Thomas Carlyle, though an incoherency, is as reverent a man as lives. In a letter written in 1869 to the late Mr. Erskine, he says: "I was agreeably surprised by the sight of your handwriting again, so kind, so welcome!

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Postage stamp portrait on the 1 cent stamp represents Franklin; 2, Jackson; 3, Washington; 5, Taylor; 6, Lincoln; 7, Stanton; 10, Jefferson; 12, Clay; 15, Webster; 24, Scott; 30, Hamilton; 90, Perry. The 7, 12 and 24 cent stamps are not now issued, but many of them are in circulation.

New York Times: Secretary Schurz



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RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

NO. 44.

Personals.

King Humbert enjoys the most robust health.

John Brougham is the author of thirty-five plays.

Ben Wade lies dangerously ill in Jefferson, O. I.

Ex-Governor Bedell of New Jersey has resumed the practice of law.

It is again currently reported that Manton Marble is soon to be married.

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Editorial and Local Matters.

Place Him.

We would like to have the people of this county locate the *Journal* editor just once. He has been famous as a flopper for years, and in view of the fact that the much talked of report must finally be tested, we know that he will have occasion to flop again. He has not tried to get at the truth or falsity of any statement made, but instead canvasses the matter with his friends, and attempts to voice public opinion. He never had an opinion of his own making, as seen by the contradictory editorial of yesterday, but to-day he comes out in open opposition to the peoples representatives, no doubt in obedience to instructions, and attempts to ignore the whole matter, as a work of imagination. Now imagination can't prove anything, nor can idle assertions disprove; and were the whitewash editor to think for a moment he would see that no power of his can do away with the good results of that Grand Jury report. Its intention was to reprove certain practices in a manner which would be remembered. Those practices were from that time done away with. There were facts known to that jury which have never reached the *Journal* editor, and these have been reported correctly or the jury perjured itself. Although we recognize the fact that the *Journal* opinion is not at all valuable, we hope very much that he will not compel the Grand Jury to vindicate its position. It ought to be assumed that a body of taxpayers like that had some conception of their duties not drawn from the *Journal*, and that they will not be abused and blackguarded by one who has no knowledge of the facts. We know that the evils have been corrected, and we hope that the subject may be dropped. Taxpayers will sustain the intent of the report at all events, and they have seen clearly that the *Journal* is against them.

Grand Jury Report.

Tuesday afternoon the Grand Jury empanelled January 14th, 1878, came into Court, and through C. A. Bragg, foreman, informed the Court that it was ready to make its final report. The report was then read by the Clerk, and the nature of the report upon county matters was quickly carried by word of mouth all over the town, and such remarks as "red-hot report," "a scorching," "bombshell in the fee camp," etc., were heard upon all sides. The general opinion seemed to say that something of the kind had been needed and was welcome. The plain, outspoken character of the report seemed to excite wonder, it having no precedent in the reports of previous grand juries.

We have no desire to comment upon the report further than to say this: We are not disposed to say or believe that any officer of Washoe county has been intentionally or wilfully dishonest. We believe that vicious precedents grow and multiply under the fee system. Each set of officers, perhaps unconsciously, move over a little towards the County Treasury, and it is, perhaps, natural that the new ones take up things as they exist and add some little talent of their own. It is also natural that tax-payers should object to such a condition of affairs, and it is their duty to speak plainly or hold their peace. The silence of the press and people will insure an increase of extravagance in any case, and hence it is necessary that such evils should be attacked unspuriously and punished vigorously. The *Gazette* appreciating the interest taken in the report by tax-payers, issued the report in full this morning, and reprints to-night that all may read. It is now in the hands of tax-payers and the Court for information and guidance.

The *Journal* is still angry about the printing contract. We are saving the county \$500 per year, and the County Clerk is loud in his praise of the improved character of work done. He says that he never could get a finished blank under the \$900 regime. So you will see, dear, that you have nothing to talk about.

For the benefit of the organ we will state that the editor of the *Gazette* was allowed extra time by the Committee for clerical duties, which allowance he did not take.

That Report.

As we had expected, the *Journal* of Thursday, in an editorial, tries very hard to conciliate and condemn both officers and Grand Jurors at the same time. There is no doubt in our minds of the *Journal's* hearty desire to color acts of that jury, both publicly and privately, nor, further, that it is only fear which prevents that paper from endorsing the report or disproving it—either of which acts would not consume much time.

We have been informed that the *Journal* editor volunteers such explanations in private as this: "The motives of that Grand Jury are sufficiently plain to me; seven of the number are defeated candidates, and the other ten want a record." Yet, in the *Journal* this morning we find these statements: "We did not believe that there were seventeen men in Washoe county who could agree to such a document." "We know of no seventeen men in this county more worthy of public confidence and esteem." "We think their report will have the effect to awaken the people to the perils to which they are exposed, and to call them to a sense of duty they owe themselves." * * *

"Hence we must disagree with the inferences therein scattered forth so lavishly." The *Journal* directly insinuates that the jury did not know the truth of a certain charge which it made, and says that the jury forgot their oaths when they failed to go further in the matter of indictment. The *Journal* says: "We agree with the Grand Jury in a number of cases, and we think their remarks in regard to the free and easy manner in which county offices are attended to, for the most part correct," and further on it states, "without fear of successful contradiction, that no county on the Pacific Coast has been better managed."

It is certainly very pleasant and encouraging to the Grand Jurors to know that the *Journal* says it agrees with them in many cases, but the pleasure is marred somewhat by the painfully apparent fact that the *Journal* does not agree with them in any particular. The editor does not agree with himself even, as shown by the above editorial quotations, but is trying publicly and privately to manufacture enough public misapprehension to smother the report and deprive it of good effects. In order to do this he chooses to disregard the question as to facts, and takes his stand on what ought to be.

If the *Journal* doubts the truth of the charges, abundant proof is waiting for him. If he feels aggrieved at the lack of indictments, he can gain redress. If he thinks the jury was too severe, let him prove it. If he thinks they were not severe enough, one manly expression through the columns of his paper will send bench warrants after the objects of his hatred. We do not expect to see him adopt any such course—it being contrary to the motions and orders of his overseers. There are four or five men in this town who virtually control the *Journal's* opinions, and the *Journal's* opinions have always been in support of "the man on top." The public will easily see that it is now an indirect attempt to reprove the *Gazette* for publishing the report, and to force this writer into defending the Grand Jury, a body which needs no defense. Now, we have this to say: We shall do no man an injustice, nor have we done so, but when it comes to the people versus officials, we don't give a continental for all the county officers in the State. We have purposely avoided the discussion of any particular case, because we think the Court has the matter in hand, but if any officer assailed wishes particularly for a discussion of his case, all he has to do is to mention it. Enough to satisfy his appetite will be served up hot or cold, according to his preference.

We hope the Grand Jurors will bear up manfully against the overwhelming displeasure of the *Journal*, and console themselves with the fact that while in truth calling them unprincipled scoundrels, it admits that they are worthy of confidence and esteem. Should it say anything to hurt you, gentlemen, it will, like any other efficient whitewasher, return and make all things smooth again.

Great uneasiness is felt in San Francisco in regard to the safety of a number of coasting vessels, now greatly overdue. A government cutter has been dispatched north to render any assistance possible.

For the benefit of the organ we will state that the editor of the *Gazette* was allowed extra time by the Committee for clerical duties, which allowance he did not take.

A Heathen on the War-Path.

Last Tuesday morning a Chinese cook, formerly in the employ of Mrs. Charles Courtois, asked that lady to give him eight dollars, which she of course refused to do. Mr. Courtois was at the time in Truckee, and the celestial took advantage of this fact to press his claim. He coolly informed her that if she did not pay him the money by two o'clock yesterday afternoon that he would kill her and her two little children with a knife which he produced. Mr. Courtois returned that night from Truckee and was informed by his wife what had happened but he could not believe that the Chinaman would carry out his threat and only meant to frighten her. During the night someone fired a pistol under his window, but Mr. Courtois fearing that it was the Chinaman attempting to draw him from his room to the outside allowed the discharge to go unanswered. Wednesday afternoon the Chinaman came around as he promised, but the presence of a man produced a change in his determinations. He was taken before Justice Richardson, but there his hitherto fair knowledge of English suddenly left him. The Justice concluded that a night's rest and reflection might refresh his memory of English, so John found storage in the County jail last night. Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock he was brought before Justice R. for trial.

"DON'T MENTION IT."—One evening recently a young man and the lady whom he justly holds in high esteem rode of two in-hand to pay obedience to a promise duly made. A slight rain began to fall, but youthful ardor is not to be checked by slight obstacles. The livery team, not mindful of their own judgment, if we may so speak of that faithful animal, the horse, but rather guided by young Pyramus, who it may be presumed was not as attentive to his team as old married men are, turned from the beaten highway and came near stranding the vehicle among the syenitic boulders near the prison walls. The importance of filling that promise on a dark night became a matter of little sequence, and as the night wind held chily converse with the buggy trimmings, this suggested to Pyramus that they return to the burg. Her wish met no dissent, and the genial couple returned to the parental roof. The livery men were placed under oath to maintain inviolate secrecy. How, then, did the hungry news reporter get hold of this item? Pyramus talks in his sleep.

SOCIAL.—Last Wednesday evening the Methodist people had a very pleasant church social. The opening exercises consisted of the following: Recitation, "New Year's Turkey," by Janie Vosburg; song—"Sliding Down Old Grimes' Cellar Door," by T. F. Laycock; select reading—"No Room for the Moneyless Man," by Mrs. Charles Jones; reading—"The Widow's Pig," by Mrs. Carrie Sessions; solo, by Miss Loomis; recitation—"No Excellence Without Labor," by Frank Stoddard; temperance poem about Old Cyclop," by Mr. Gray; dialogue—"Aunt Peggy's Courtship." Then followed a chance to deposit the widow's mite, and after that the refreshments, which of course were good. Next social two weeks hence.

NEEDED CROSSWALK.—A stone crosswalk is very much needed from Smith's Academy of Music to the opposite side of the street. Such a walk will cost from \$75 to \$100, and would be an accommodation to every citizen of Reno, and especially Mr. Smith, the owner of the hall, and those who reside on North Center street. Mr. Smith says he will give \$30 toward the construction of this stone crossing. Mr. Webster will give some ten dollars. Others signify their willingness to contribute. Can't some one head this walk business, and insure the building of a much needed crossing?

SLIGHTLY MISTAKEN.—The Reno *Gazette*, in an article on the communication of Rover's sentence, says: "The press of Humboldt and Elko counties favor the execution of Rover." The *Gazette* is mistaken as to Humboldt. The *Silver State* does not favor the execution of Rover or anybody else, but it does believe, and that belief is founded on evidence, that J. W. Rover is guilty of the murder of I. N. Sharp. —*Silver State*.

Twenty-two loaves of bread have been made with one of Lee's California yeast cakes.—*Gazette*.

Go yeast, young man, with such yams.—*Footlight*.

A rising, yea, a self-rising wit that *Footlight* comedian.—*Carson Appeal*

New Move.

The workingmen of the Great East have organized clubs in various mining camps. We are at a loss to know what can have induced the hearty interest in this move, which is so apparent in Nevada. Workingmen come nearer to their rights in Nevada than in any other State. As a rule, they receive better wages, and we do not believe they would trouble themselves to organize a party unless the end was set before them by some disinterested candidate or his friends. If the move, however, is organized to meet special issues, we wish it all possible success, as the laborer should, of right rule. His protection and prosperity should be the aim of laws made by his fellow-laborers. Every honest toiler should be active in politics in order to secure "the greatest good to the greatest number."

The Jones & Kinkead Mine.

From Mr. Kinkead we learn that another rich body of ore has been found in the east drift from the 200-foot level of the Jones & Kinkead mine at Pyramid. The ore body runs north and south, and it was for the purpose of ascertaining the width of the ledge that an east and west crosscut was made. As previously stated, seven feet of good ore had been pierced. The latest news is that on the same crosscut, and still further to the east, a second body of ore has been found which has every appearance of being richer than that previously discovered. Assays of this ore are now being made. The company are also drifting on the ledge north and south. The results thus far obtained are entirely satisfactory, and the fact that the Jones & Kinkead mine is a good one is established.

TO-NIGHT.—Piper's Opera Troupe will present this evening at Smith's Academy of Music that grand old emotional drama "East Lynne." The entertainment will conclude with the burlesque "Jenny Lind," in which Miss Katie Mayhew will take the leading part. "East Lynne" will be finished about 10:15. Hence those who wish to attend the Riverside party have the opportunity of witnessing the rendition of the first play and afterward attending the Riverside soiree. At 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon "Marble Heart" will be presented, and in the evening "Grimaldi," followed by the musical farce entitled "The Wandering Minstrel." The members of the troupe are known here, and therefore we need not state that they give excellent entertainments.

CORRECTION.—We were in error in reference to certain cases brought before the U. S. Circuit Court, in stating that the same, among which was the case of Jack Leathers, were brought before the U. S. Grand Jury. There was no Grand Jury called. The cases referred to were called upon information given to the U. S. officers, but upon their investigation it was ascertained that no offense of moment had been committed. There appeared no intention on the part of the accused to commit even a technical violation of the law. The defendants paid all costs and paid for license.

ADAM RICHMOND.—The Adah Richmond Burlesque Company, will appear at Smith's Academy of Music on Friday and Saturday evenings, February 15th and 16th. It is said that for pure and unalloyed fun this troupe can not be beaten. The Sacramento papers speak highly of "Kenilworth" the piece for the opening night. No feature of the entertainment will be objectionable and all who attend will witness a most laughable and entertaining burlesque upon the times of good Queen Bess.

Louis St. Clair last night raised a row in one of the houses of ill-fame, and engaged so much public attention thereby that Barlow escorted him across the river. Justice R. heard his story this morning, and bade him tarry in the county jail eight days or draw upon his bank account for the modest sum of \$16. St. Clair is under Sheriff Lamb's charge.

Mr. John Sunderland, of Reno, Nevada, has been on a visit to Bodie the past week, and notwithstanding the inclement weather, visited a number of the mines in Bodie, High Peak and Silver Hill. He will open a branch house here as early in the spring as possible to get in cheap freight.—*Standard*.

Robt. Wright has returned from a several weeks' visit to Los Angeles.

Jottings.

This evening the Riverside Club give their February soiree at Kimble's Hall. Of course all the members will be present. We understand there will also be a short business meeting of the club during the evening.

The Knights of Pythias held a meeting to-day at 12 o'clock. They also hold one this evening.

Notwithstanding times are dull and money is scarce, M. Nathan will sell you a suit of clothes at prices which will quite astonish you.

We have received the February number of the Statistician, and find it valuable as usual.

How about a spring meeting of the Jockey Club. Heard some talk of it last winter and if not, why not?

The roads leading out of town are very muddy, and in some places nearly impassable.

The storm now seems to be broken, and the indications favor pleasant weather.

District Court will be in session next Saturday.

The Truckee has thus far only been slightly affected by the late rain and snow.

Washoe has been called the model county, and our contemporaries seem to be very much disappointed at the showing made in the recent Grand Jury report. Many of the citizens of this county are also disappointed at the tenor of the report.

The United States Grand Jury have dismissed the charge against Jack Leathers the Pyramid disturber.

We have received a letter from a Nevada county Cal. official, which says "If you do not 'own' the property please notify those that 'dose'."

District Court will be in session again to-morrow.

Riverside party this evening at Kimble's Hall.

The Adah Richmond troupe will appear at Smith's Academy Feb. 15 and 16th.

It was practices not persons that the Grand Jury sought. We counsel all concerned to amend in accordance with the suggestions made, in order that the taxes may be lowered instead of increased.

Elsewhere appears the delinquent list of the Jones & Kinkead Mining Company.

Deputy Sheriff J. V. Lewis of Washoe has been doing the burg for several days.

To get the best class of medicines is often of serious importance. Richard Queen has a local which gives one just the information sought.

The weather clerk may be excited over the Grand Jury report, but Piper's Opera Troupe are satisfied that "East Lynne" will prove a rich treat to all who hear it to-night at the Academy of Music.

A Chinaman, upon some miscellaneous charge, was brought before Justice R. late yesterday afternoon, but after the testimony was heard it appeared that the accusations made were insufficiently sustained, and the "mooneye" was dismissed.

Franktown boasts a genuine wife beater. His better-half says that she does not Smart under his little chastisement. But District Attorney Cain who is fond of the ladies will not allow her to be forgiving. He claims that the whipping post must be brought into requisition.

The Congregational social will be held this evening at the residence of Mrs. Scott, corner of West and Second streets. These socials are not confined to members of the church and congregation. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The editor, Parkie, of the *Tribune*, must be having a delicious time in Sacramento. He hears, reads, sees and tells everything. Listen:

I had the opportunity of reading a letter from a Republican official to a California friend on the outlook for next campaign, and I assure you it was by no means a cheerful document for a Republican to send a Democrat. In the letter he severely condemns the *Nevada Tribune*, charging on that respectable and veracious journal lies concerning himself. But the receiver of the epistle knows his man, and had a hearty laugh at the expense of the demagogue. Next month commences the election fight, and please God I'll take a hand in it; for I have learned a little and propose to make use of it; and, having practiced elocution lately, propose to stump the State in the interest of reform.

Death of the Pope.

Pio Nono died in Rome at 3 p. m. yesterday. For years he has been a sufferer, and for years he has triumphed over mere bodily suffering, and given a clear mind and virtuous life to the duties of his office.

Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti was born in Sinigaglia on the thirteenth day of May, 1792. In 1809 he received the clerical tonsure and went to Rome to study theology.

In 1812 the French authorities placed his name on the lists of the Italian guard, but his tendency to epileptic fits convinced them that the grave would soon close on him and it was erased.

After a time he resumed his clerical dress, took minor orders, and in 1818 assisted the afterwards Cardinal Odescalchi in a mission at Sinigaglia. He received priest's orders in 1819 and assumed control of an institution in Rome for the education of poor boys.

In 1823 he went to Chili as secretary to the apostolic delegate to that country and busied himself with ministering to the interior Indians. He returned to Rome in June, 1825, was immediately made domestic prelate Leo XII and in December following became Superintendent of the hospital of San Michele a Ripa. In 1827 he was created archbishop of Spoleto and maintained at his own expense industrial and charitable institutions.

In 1831 he persuaded 4,000 insurgents to lay down their arms, and obtained their pardon from the Government, and afterwards governed the provinces of Spoleto and Perugia. In 1832 he was made archbishop of Imola; in 1839 created cardinal and proclaimed in 1840. In 1846 when Gregory XVI died, he was proclaimed pope.

In that position he reduced the taxes of the Papal States; chartered railroads and telegraph companies; stimulated home manufactures; encouraged the formation of agricultural societies; opened reading rooms and mechanics' clubs; rented lodging houses and turned them over to the poor free of charge; had the waste lands between Ostia and Porto d'Angio irrigated and harvested at the expense of the treasury, one half of the harvest being given to the poor; went about the streets on foot in disguise and visited monasteries unexpectedly, correcting evils and punishing offenders. His work since that time has made pages of history and is familiar to our readers. The Catholic world will mourn him as a just and intelligent ruler, while the impartial of all sects will render a word of respect to the great man who ruled equitably over millions of people.

REPUDIATION IN TENNESSEE.—THE STATE HOUSE FOR SALE.—The following clever burlesque is in circulation in Nashville, and was doubtless called out by the fact that the Legislature recently adjourned *sine die* without making any provision for paying the State debt:

For sale—Under foreclosure of mortgage.—The elegant stone structure known as the Capitol of Tennessee, situated on an eminence in the city of Nashville, overlooking the surrounding country, and visible for long distance. This building was erected when the people were honest, and is likely to stand for several generations; has two fine halls which might be hired to individuals wishing to make oratorical displays, each possessing fine gas facilities. The State of Tennessee having defaulted on the interest of the bonds sold to pay for this building, the bondholders have taken possession under proceedings usual in such cases in order to satisfy their claims. Possession giving immediately after adjournment of the Legislature, when the sale will take place. Would make a splendid school in which the rising generation could be taught the lesson that honesty is the best policy. N. B. No bid based on Tennessee bonds will be entertained.

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY
ALEXANDER & HAYDEN,
PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year, in advance \$4 00
Six months 2 50
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Office in McFarlin's building, Sierra Street, north of the Railroad.

AGENTS:

GEO. M. MOTTS, is our only authorized Agent at Sacramento. He is empowered to make contracts, collect and receipt for all advertisements from that place, published in the Daily or Weekly GAZETTE.

L. P. FISHER, 21 Merchants' Exchange, is duly authorized to act as our agent in San Francisco.

Friday, February 6th, 1878.

How Now?

What mean all these telegrams recording the growth of a better feeling towards the President? How does it happen that all at once the President's perplexities have disappeared from the newspapers and we hear of nothing save his persistent pursuit of a wise policy? Is it possible that during vacation the voice of the great constituency demanded a cessation of this child's play? Can it be further possible that much of this senseless opposition existed only in the minds of our press correspondents? Can it be that able men like Conkling and Blaine never contemplated the utter defeat of a man whom they were forced to acknowledge honest? Yes, all these are more than possible, because no honest man doubts that President Hayes has followed the spirit and letter, both of his acceptance and the platform upon which he was elected. It is more than probable that as a systematic movement the war against Hayes will receive no more consideration, and that his enemies will be compelled to do him justice. Whether it so happens or not, however, the policy of Hayes will triumph and strengthen the Republican party. It does not depend upon any man's favor but rests upon the honesty of a great people and the ability of that people to vindicate and protect an honest servant. Congressman Wren is kind enough to write that a better feeling is growing; he had better be manly and endorse that feeling. Senator Jones will also find it advantageous to forget his pride at association with Conkling's name, and find more time for the protection of the honest movement which seeks to reform the administration of public affairs.

Cattle Sales.

We learn that A. J. Lane and the cattle owners of Pine Valley have gathered all their beef cattle on the ranges for shipment to the San Francisco market. A number of buyers from that point are securing all the available stock to be found through this section. Lane has contracted to deliver 175 head, and others in the neighborhood will deliver 60 head. The prices realized at the railroad are five to five and a half cents per pound.—*Eureka Sentinel*.

The Meat Shipping Association of California and Nevada has caused Lux & Miller and other California cattle men to take an unusual interest in the cattle business of this State. Heretofore our cattle men sent their stock below, having previously made the best bargains that they could, but now Lux and others come after our stock men. This opposition is what our stock men may have an eye to. They need have no fear that the cattle business of this State may continue a most profitable business, for whenever the competition from Southern and Northern California becomes too great for this State in the San Francisco market, (and this may be the case to a marked degree on the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad), we can find an active market in Chicago and other Eastern cities.

Hell and round dances are receiving a good deal of attention about now from the press and the pulpit. The press as a rule, seems rather more to favor the round dances, but the preachers lean mostly the other way.

The members of the London Stock Exchange on Thursday publicly burned copies of the *Times* and *News* and other pro-Russian publications, and had signed an address declaring confidence in the Government.

State Convention.

A correspondent of the Tybo *Sun* advocates the holding of the next Republican State Convention at Eureka, and thinks the Republicans of the "Great East" are entitled to some consideration by the State Central Committee in the selection of the place of meeting. The *Sun's* correspondent truthfully says "Eureka is as accessible from all points as either Carson or Virginia City, and as the last convention was held in Carson, the delegates from the eastern portion of the State who attended it, did so with a great loss of time and considerable outlay of money. Turn about would only be fair. The most important consideration, however, in having the convention meet at some other point than Virginia or Carson would be in having it free, to a greater extent, from all the influences that will probably be brought to bear upon the delegates by the old party hacks and chronic office-seekers that haunt the State Capital. Again, we have been treated to a 'slate' prepared by the 'powers that be,' and though the said slate contains some good names who, should they come before the convention would no doubt receive a hearty endorsement, it also contains some quite objectional.

If the delegates who will represent the party are to travel some hundreds of miles simply to record the wishes of party 'slate' makers, why the bother and expense of holding a convention? No 'slate' and cut-and-dried platform this time; the honest sentiment of the mass of the party must have expression in our next convention. Therefore, let the next convention be held at some point where it will be free from the manipulation of the few soreheads in the 'Great West,' and where the voice of the great majority of the honest masses of the party can be heard, in all its majesty, free from the whining of disappointed place-hunters and the maniacs of the 'Bloody Shirt.' For such reasons Eureka offers the best advantages, and while the delegations from the western counties would have a greater distance to travel, they should remember that the delegates from this section of the State have heretofore labored under the same disadvantages."

It may be that Eureka is accessible, &c., &c., but we claim the privilege of arguing that point. There is a town out West here called Reno.

The latest slate from the Republican political machine has the following provisions upon it:

Storey county is to have the United States Senator, Governor and Secretary of State; Washoe county, the Lieutenant-Governor; Elko county, Controller; White Pine, the Supreme Judge; Ormsby, Treasurer and Clerk of the Supreme Court; Eureka, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Lander, Surveyor-General. It will be left to the delegations from the different counties to select available candidates from their sections.

Eureka, through the *Republican*, says she will smash the slate, because she ought to have more consideration. Ormsby wants Lieutenant-Governor, too, and it is possible that Douglas may get mad before the convention is held.

Nearly 1,000 Indians have left the Red Cloud Agency and gone north. Gen. Miles is making every preparation to march against Sitting Bull who he believes to be in the United States. There is neglect somewhere. Has his excellency, Dusky Sed, come to the United States without a Peace Commission doing him homage and making the young tauruses and Madame Bull a few presents? If he and his warriors burn a few houses, kill a number of whites and General Miles warmly defeats them in battle, he should be called from the service.

From Congressman Wren we have received a copy of a bill introduced in the House by that gentleman, to carry into effect a memorial by our State Legislature, passed by joint resolution February 6th, 1873, to Congress, asking the latter body to take back its donations to this State of the public lands embraced in the 16th and 36th sections of this State, and give to Nevada in lieu thereof one million acres of the public land, for the support of public schools, to be selected as other grants heretofore made to the State of Nevada.

At last that disgraceful case between Lennie C. McCormack, a shameless prostitute, and that equally shameless wealthy beast, E. J. Baldwin has been decided in favor of the latter. He goes free, but with his reputation all the better and more publicly known. His wealth will protect him with the obsequious. She, of course, has received greater notoriety.

A Vienna correspondent states that Roumania has addressed a note to the Powers, claiming the right, as a beligerent, to participate in the Conference.

A. M. & M. Society.

A Trustee meeting, held Saturday evening at the Depot Hotel, we heard the affairs of the State Agricultural Society discussed at some length, and while the entire subject matter was very interesting, we have space for only one matter which we think should be properly set before the stockholders.

It appears, from the Secretary's report, that the Society owes \$11 more than at the annual meeting in '77, and upon inquiring into the matter, we find that even this array of figures is only another proof of the society's strength and success. The debt which has been standing against the society and is secured by mortgage, amounts to \$7,838. At the time of the last annual report the interest amounted to \$1,083, since which time no interest has been paid. This increase now amounts to \$2,058 or an increase of \$970 showing that the increase of debt is accurately covered by the increase of interest, and that notwithstanding the scarcity of entries our fair held its own. Let us see now, why we did not still more. The circuit project was inaugurated last year and the managers of every fair on the coast hastened to adopt it. It was felt that the circuit was just what had long been wanted; every horseman endorsed it and it was to ensure abundant entries throughout its extent from Reno to Los Angeles. Our trustees adopted this view in good faith, and one of their number at much personal trouble and expense, secured representation for Reno. Well, the circuit failed, not alone at Reno but every place else. Two agricultural societies have gone to the wall through the failure and every meeting on the coast had good reason to know that something was wrong about the circuit. The mistake had been in closing the entries August 30th, and a scarcity of entries of course obliged the putting up of gate money which would otherwise have been profit. Our own Society was in this way obliged to put up \$3,800, which would, in any ordinary case, have been cash on hand. Had our entry list remained open until one week before the Fair, seventy per cent. in entries could have been secured; but, in common with every other society, we endorsed the circuit, and had to abide by its laws. We have this experience to work upon, and it could not have been foreseen in any way. Even with that loss the fair held its own, and money has been raised upon individual securities to pay the pressing indebtedness. There is no like institution on the coast which bears as good a reputation as our young society, and with the unselfish labors of Stevenson, Babcock and their assistants the next fair will equal that in Sacramento in 1878.

About four years ago M. Aoki, the Japanese Envoy at Berlin, requested the name of his Government, a firm of brewers in that city to take a young Japanese named Nakanava as an apprentice, in order that he might be thoroughly instructed in the art of making lager beer. They consented, and when the young lad was considered sufficiently skillful in brewing they passed him on to another house, where he has been taught everything connected with the preparation of malt. The whole apprenticeship lasted about three years. Meantime the Japanese Government had built and fitted up a large brewery, according to plans sent out from Germany, and on Nakanava's return home he was placed in charge of it. The intention of the Government is that it shall serve as a school for the practical training of young Japanese in the mysteries of brewing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 3.—The Porte has received the following dispatch from Server Pasha:

"ADRIANOPLE, Jan. 31.—The peace preliminaries and armistice were signed to-day."

There is great satisfaction here at the settlement of peace preliminaries. Following are the conditions of the protocol:

First—The erection of Bulgaria into a principality.

Second—A war indemnity or territory in compensation.

Third—The independence of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with increase of territory for each.

Fourth—Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Fifth—An anterior understanding between the Sultan and the Czar regarding the Dardanelles.

Sixth—Evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum.

About Forest Trees.

Senator Howe introduced a bill in the California Legislature for the encouragement of forest tree planting. A small sum is to be paid for each tree planted after it has reached a growth of four years. Also provides that whoever cuts a tree down must plant another in its stead.

We presume that this bill will not pass, but Senator Howe touches on a point of vital interest to the Pacific Coast, and more especially to our State and the Pacific Territories. The Commissioners of Agriculture have asked Congress for \$8,000 to more fully study the status of forestry in the United States, and ascertain what is necessary to improve our forests. On this Coast and especially in this State and Colorado, the tendency is the lack of rain. Just now it is true California is flooded, and much snow and rain has fallen in our own State, but the supply does not meet the demand and thousands of acres of arable land remain in consequence untilled. The Truckee meadows would bounteously produce the invincible sage brush, but the rich fields of alfalfa would not be here but for the Truckee river. In the forest regions the air gives health to the cheek, the soil yields handsomely to the husbandman. The climate makes possible a home of comfort. Where trees are not found, or where the vandal hand of man has denuded the mountain side and the plain below of their arborial strength, man must struggle hard against his own folly in order that a bare sustenance may be obtained. The scorching heat of Northern Africa, the low state of civilization of Southern Europe is largely attributable to the fact that few trees are found in this immense tract which nature once favored wood which the Barbarian has unthinkingly deprived of its principal vitality. Germany, France and England are as particular about their forests as about their governments because their national success depends on their forests. Already have the older Eastern States taken steps to protect their trees. We on this coast may well heed the lessons painfully taught the older governments. During the proper season of the year those who live in town and country should each year plant a number of trees. Our mountains should be especially protected. Mountains are the fountains of supply to the valleys, and if we watch with a criminally indifferent eye the timbers completely swept from the mountains south and west of us, the time will come when the Summer months will find no water in the Truckee and irrigation made exceedingly expensive.

THE ANTI-CHINESE MOVEMENT IN CONGRESS.—A Washington dispatch of January 31st says: The House Committee on Education and Labor today, after a free interchange of views on the general subject, unanimously agreed that it is advisable and desirable that Chinese immigration into this country should be checked or limited in some way. Having made this much progress toward the settlement of the question, the committee thereupon adopted a suggestion of Chairman Goode, and directed Messrs. Willis of Kentucky and Loring of Massachusetts to draft a resolution for consideration by the full committee at the next meeting, which shall, in suitable terms, instruct the President to invite the co-operation of the governments of China and Great Britain to prevent the importation of coolie labor, and generally to restrict Chinese immigration to the United States.

Italy's proposition for a national Congress is well received. Russia has accepted a similar proposition made by Austria, but the place of holding this Conference of the Powers has not yet been determined. Gambetta holds that the treaty of 1856 must not be violated, and if any treaty is made in violation of that of 1856, such treaty must be considered null and void.

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Sixth—Evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum.

Temperature and religion have made

Truckee one of the quietest places in California.

State News.

The decline in the price of lead from \$120 to \$80 per ton effects the lead mines of Eureka about \$8 on the ton of ore, or, according to the *Sentinel*, \$1,200,000 per annum.

The pay-roll at the Overman mine for January account amounts to \$11,070.75; at the Caledonia it amounts \$6,987. The Overman employees were paid off to day and the Caledonia employees will be paid to-morrow.

The Chollar-Potosi Mining Company Monday shipped three bars of bullion, valued at \$7,083.71. This closes the bullion account for January, making the total for the month \$18,974.10.

About 5 o'clock Monday evening Alf. Doten, proprietor of the Gold Hill News, slipped and fell on the sidewalk on Main street, Gold Hill, splitting open the cap of his left knee. Alf. is unfortunate. During his brief earthly pilgrimage he has had both arms and both legs broken, and now has commenced splitting his knee caps. His last accident is probably of a more painful character than the square breaking of a bone.

Last Saturday morning about 9:30 o'clock, Hy. Goldworthy, employed in the Ophir, was standing near the incline on the 1400-foot level, when his coat caught in the giraffe, and being drawn under the wheels, his breast was badly crushed. He is a single man, and was taken immediately to his lodgings. The chances of his recovery are doubtful.

The Board of Directors of the Orphans' Home met on Saturday and admitted several half-orphaned.

Scores of men are wandering about Virginia and Gold Hill with their bands in their pockets, shivering with the cold, no place to lay their head, very little to eat, and all their money invested in stocks.

JANUARY 31 THE GRAND PRIZE SHIPPED \$3,110.49, MAKING \$237,763.45 FOR THE MONTH. THE PULP ASSAYS OF SULPHURE ORES FOR THE MONTH AVERAGED \$20.17.

THE ESMERALDA HERALD LEARNS THAT JOE PARMENTEL WAS MURDERED IN COLUMBUS AND THE TOWN FIRED JANUARY 30, BY SOME PERSON OR PERSONS UNKNOWN. THE MURDER WAS FOR MONEY.

THE GROSS YIELD OF THE MINES SITUATED IN ELKO COUNTY FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1877, AMOUNTED TO THE SNUG SUM OF \$433,936.94, THE STATE AND COUNTY TAX UPON WHICH WAS \$6,512.58, THE LARGEST AMOUNT EVER REALIZED FROM SUCH SOURCES IN THE COUNTY SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

THE SILVER STATE SAYS: ANOTHER BAND OF CATTLE, PURCHASED BY LUX & MILLER, HAS ARRIVED HERE FOR SHIPMENT TO SAN FRANCISCO. THE BIG BUTCHERS OF THE BAY CITY ARE PAYING A HIGHER PRICE THAN USUAL FOR BEEF, FOR THE PURPOSE, IT IS SAID, OF BREAKING UP THE MEAT SHIPPING BUSINESS.

THE FIRST SHIPMENT, \$20,000 IN AMOUNT, WAS MADE FROM THE BECHTEL MINES IN BODIE LAST THURSDAY.

THE ROADS FROM CARSON TO BODIE ARE UNNAVIGABLE FOR HEAVY TEAMS AT PRESENT.

GOV. ADAMS AND HIS TEXAS BRIDE ARE EXPECTED TO REACH HERE THIS WEEK.

STATE PRINTER HILL HAS DISPOSED OF HIS PRINTING OFFICE, INCLUDING THE BALANCE OF HIS TERM'S STATE WORK, TO MR. ROBINSON, LATE OF THE CARSON APPEAL.

THE SILVER STATE AFFIRMS THAT SIXTY CAR-LOADS OF BEEVES—1,200 HEAD—HAVE BEEN SHIPPED FROM WINNEMUCCA TO SAN FRANCISCO WITHIN A WEEK.

T. ROBINSON AND D. CAMPBELL WERE CAVED ON AT THE CONNELLY MINE, NEAR EUREKA, NEVADA, THURSDAY EVENING, BUT BY ENERGETIC EFFORTS THEY WERE FINALLY RESCUED ALIVE AND UNINJURED.

A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY HAS BEEN RENDERED IN THE CASE OF BRADLEY JACKSON, ON TRIAL AT AUSTIN, NEVADA, FOR THE MURDER OF A SPANISHMAN NAMED BALDERMA, LAST OCTOBER.

AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO FORM A WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATION IN EUREKA.

Speaking of the proposed new road between Elko and Tuscarora, the *Times-Review* thinks twelve or fifteen miles of distance can be saved and that the new road will not cost more than \$3,000.

A MAN NAMED OWEN CASSIDY WAS BADLY HURT BY A FALLING ROCK IN THE PANTHER MINE, IN CORNUCOPIA, LAST SATURDAY. THE LEOPARD COMPANY, IN THE SAME DISTRICT, HAS DISCHARGED SEVERAL MINERS OF LATE.

FRED SWIFT, THE ABSCONDED DEFALCATOR OF BATTLE MOUNTAIN, SENT THE KEY OF THE SAFE BACK FROM FORT YUMA. HE HAS GONE TO ARIZONA, AND POSSIBLY TO

MEXICO, LEAVING AN ESTIMABLE WIFE IN BATTLE MOUNTAIN.

MRS. LITTLE, WIDOW OF THOMAS LITTLE, WHO WAS KILLED BY BEING HOISTED INTO THE SHEAVES AT THE SAVAGE MINE, ACKNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF \$100 SENT HER BY THE SOCIETIES OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS OF VIRGINIA CITY AND GOLD HILL.

THE CARSON GUARDS WILL SHORTLY PRODUCE THE SPECTACLE ENTITLED "THE COLOR GUARD" AT THE CARSON THEATER FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMPANY'S EXCHEQUER.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Sutro Tunnel.

Surroundings—Dimensions and Designs.

One day recently while on an inspecting tour to Virginia City, and after having stood upon the scenic top of Mount Davidson and meandered through the drifts of the 1900-foot level of the Gould & Curry, we refused to be satisfied until we had explored the length of the famous Sutro tunnel. In company with Mr. D. H. Jones we sailed down Six Mile Canyon and thence along the western edge of Carson Valley to the pleasantly located village of Sutro. We were soon at the mouth of the celebrated tunnel. Here we pause and look about us. A few hundred yards to the north stands the splendid residence of Adolph Sutro; around us is the office of the Sutro Independent, the office and machine shops of the Tunnel Company, and below us and to the east spreads out the Carson Valley through which the sluggish Carson river slowly courses its way. Far off to the east and northeast, standing in rugged prominence, are the Humboldt and Ruby ranges of mountains. To our west are the intervening mountains hiding the objective point, the treasure fountain, the mighty Comstock—distant on an air line nearly four miles. South of us lies Dayton, a few miles distant. The valley narrows and then comes the jagged canyon where troubled Nature has eroded a path for the waters of the feeble Carson.

We passed into the tunnel, the patient mule doing us service and a small flat car serving as back-action and vehicle. At its mouth the tunnel is 12x14 feet at the bottom and 12x13 at the top, but at the 15000-foot station and from thence to the header is only 8x10 feet. It was a long ride, and at times the air seemed close and the increasing temperature led the little sweat glands to come to our relief, but neither the air nor temperature was oppressive.

Twenty-two hundred and fifty feet from the entrance is air-shaft no. 1, 210 feet below the surface. At 4,915 feet from the mouth of the tunnel we found shaft no. 1, having a depth of 722 feet. When in 9,065 feet we came to shaft no. 2, depth of shaft 1,041 feet; shaft no. 3 is 13,545 feet from the mouth of the tunnel and shaft no. 4 is 17,406 feet from the mouth. The tunnel is now in about 18,860 feet. When it shall have reached the Comstock lode it will be in length 19,790 feet. The inclination of the tunnel is three inches to the one hundred feet. The quantity of water running from the tunnel each day is about 1,300,000 gallons. Temperature near the header 100 degrees F. The soil and rock through which the tunnel passes for the first 1000 feet is conglomerate. This is succeeded by nearly 4,000 feet of propolyte; then about 5,000 feet of pachyte is pierced. We find these large masses of propolyte, quartz and clay. Such ground requires very careful timbering.

The number of men employed is 98. Instead of using the Burrill drill, as on the Comstock, the Superintendent, Mr. Blunt, says that he uses the Ingalls drill, because it does just as good work, and does not so easily get out of repair as does the Burrill drill. At a number of points in the tunnel small ore bodies have been discovered, but these have never been prospected, the single purpose being to drain the Comstock mines first and then develop any mines discovered while running the tunnel.

When one considers that such a work as that undertaken by Adolph Sutro not only costs an immense sum of money, but years of patient and perhaps in the end defeated toil, it is quite natural to inquire into the causes which led him to undertake and carry forward an enterprise which will cost, when completed, nearly \$4,500,000. Mr. Sutro had observed the methodical process of mining in Germany; how that in the Hartz Mountains immense tunnels were run even to the length of fourteen miles, and then connected at the head by deep shafts. When, then, he arrived in Virginia City in 1859 and saw the necessarily crude methods employed he at once interested himself to work marked improvements in the methods in operation. But to secure the necessary aid and to perfect his plans on a lode, such as the Comstock then was required much time and careful planning. By March, 1860; only forty tons of ore had been taken from the

Comstock. But the yield was as sufficient as the anticipations of the more or less ignorant prospectors. Four thousand dollars to the ton excited the mining world. Thousands flocked to the Comstock; but the purposes of Mr. Sutro were never diverted by the wild excitement which swayed the living throng. His plans were finally perfected, and on the 19th of October, 1870, work was commenced on the great mining tunnel. He had strong opponents and strong friends, but his was the mind that led. The objects which he had in view was to make himself immensely wealthy and gain a great name. The means to be employed was to construct his tunnel, obtain thereby the two dollars per ton on the ore extracted from the Comstock mines, and profit by the sale of many town lots in the well laid out village of Sutro. Of course a railroad would connect Sutro with Carson and the outside world. His conceptions were as perfect as his hopes are well founded. What may be the result we of course cannot say. In four or five months the tunnel will be completed. It will strike the Comstock lode 2,000 feet below the surface. It is further a part of the contract with the mining companies that form the point of intersection of the tunnel with the above lode, that a crosscut shall be run north and south along the lode for a distance of 12,000 feet. The advantages to be obtained by the tunnel are patent to nearly everyone, but the high shrewdness of its founder is not so apparent. By the tunnel the Comstock mines will be ventilated and drained of water. Ore may also be readily cheaply transported to the mouth of the tunnel and thence some half-mile to the quartz mill on the Carson river. Or, the water issuing from the tunnel may be utilized to run a number of mills, and then do service for irrigating purposes. Of course this tunnel would be a great saving in mining operations on the Comstock, and it was in order to secure these plain advantages that the mine owners to bind themselves in strict contract articles with Mr. Sutro. Perhaps in three months from date the Comstock lode will be pierced by the tunnel. Quibbling may cause a year's delay. Already the aggressive rumblings, the giant explosions made in the tunnel can be heard in the Mint Company's shaft, and we believe also at the combination shaft and occasionally at the Savage—the terminus of the tunnel. The Bonanza Titans are gradually obtaining control of the Comstock, and the desultory legal war which has been made on Mr. Sutro may yet prove but the precurser step to a protracted monied struggle of the millionaires in the halls of justice.

District Court.

Tuesday, February 5.
The case of Doulette vs. Oulette was on trial to-day.

In the case of D. Mahoney vs. Hill & Oakes prayer of plaintiff that mortgage be foreclosed was granted and judgment for decree and foreclosure entered.

Carolan, Cory & Co. vs. Crystal Peak Lumber Co. Stay of execution granted until February 6.

Salisbury & Wetherill vs. Wm. Hoffman. Taken under advisement by the Court.

The Grand Jury made a report on the cases submitted for indictment. John Laffin was indicted for arson; Sam and Fong for grand larceny; Ah Ham for burglary. The prisoners were to be arraigned before the Court at 4 P. M.

BULLION.—Sunday night 87 bars of bullion were shipped to San Francisco from the bonanza mines. Total valuation, \$355,699 34. Total shipments since January 12th: California, \$1,382,023 46; Con. Virginia, \$1,173,403 76. From this it will be seen that the regular two dollar dividend of each of these mines will be declared this month.

NEW MINING CO.—The Santa Fe Mining Co. have filed articles of incorporation in the Clerk's office. Location of works Esmeralda county—principal place of business Reno; capital stock \$3,000,000; divided into 150,000 shares. Trustees: J. A. Lindsay, J. B. Gamble, T. A. Gamble, James Amoit and S. Duff.

In another column it will be seen that four hearts have united as two. These are hard times, but people will get married. There is nothing like uniting forces. We'd get married ourselves if—our stock of meal tickets were larger, etc., particularly the etc.

Trustee Meeting.

A. M. & M. Society—Organization—Prospects.

Pursuant to call, the Board of Trustees met at the Depot Hotel on Saturday evening. Present—Babcock, Stevenson and Chamberlain. After preliminary conversation upon various topics, the Board proceeded to organize by the election of W. R. Chamberlain President. Mr. Chamberlain made an explanation of his position, accepting the duties merely to perfect the organization of the Board and get it into working order. Whenever a man could be found who would be acceptable to all concerned, he should claim the privilege of resigning.

The Board having been properly organized, Mr. L. L. Crockett was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Geo. Alt, and duly qualified as a Trustee.

The time for holding the next annual fair was set for Monday, October 7th, 1878.

The Secretary's report was discussed, and Mr. Stevenson called attention to the fact that the failure of the circuit was the only reason why the Society did not make \$3,800 clear of all expenses, that having been the amount which the Society was compelled to advance out of the late receipts to make the purses good. Such an experience will not be repeated, and we might congratulate ourselves that, although the Reno fair was injured, we stood the shock better than any society on the coast.

The pressing indebtedness of the Society was found to be about \$2,400, and the President stated that he had the promise of a loan in that sum at low rate of interest. The President was authorized to negotiate the loan, and the Trustees and friends present agreed to furnish individual securities for the Society's note.

The election of the remaining officers was deferred until some future meeting. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at call of President.

PYRAMID RIOTERS.—Ben Hill and John Spencer, the parties who committed a partial assault upon the U. S. Marshall and posse near Pyramid Lake, were tried in Wadsworth Saturday before Justice Griswold. District Attorney Cain prosecuted the case. It was found that the bridge destroyed was private property, and the shooting done was merely for the purpose of driving the Marshall from the premises. The parties had no intention of shooting the Marshall. The men were led to the mischief by the poor whisky sold them by Jack Leathers. Eugene looked solemn, counseled with Cain, sounded the financial status of the accused and fined them one dollar and costs, equal in amount to \$60. Doc Foley was the principal witness.

ROLL OF HONOR.—The following is the roll of honor of the department of our public school taught by Miss Frankie Gibbs for the month of January: Jay Harrison 100, Mack Sample 100, Thomas Miller 100, Frank Culillard 100, Helen Sample 100, Walter Johnson 90, Eddie Brannan 90, Andrew Griffin 90, May Knox 95, Charlie Beemer 80, Frank Fowler 80, Willie Gamble 80, Charlie Taubert 80, Carrie Riggen 80, Dovey Aver 85, Mamie Miller 85, Jerome Aver 76, Powell Frederick 75, Elmer Buncell 75, Eddie Donahue 75, Myra Bowen 70. Total number enrolled 68. Average daily attendance 53.

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ROLL OF HONOR.—The following is the roll of honor for the month ending Feb. 1st, of the Intermediate department of the Reno school: Geo. Wilcox, 91; Minnie Manns, 91; Annie Williams, 96; Cora Manning, 95; Stillie Statler, 92; Leota Ranous, 90.

W. H. CANTRELL, Teacher.

GOOD SHOWING.—The attendance at our public school is increasing. Last term the average attendance was about 275. The past month some 315 scholars have attended the public school. Nor is this all; quite a number of the children who formerly attended the public school are now pupils at the new Catholic school. Sixty young ladies attend the Episcopal Seminary, of which number more than one-third reside in Reno. Prosperous school, prosperous town.

WOOD ALONG THE V. & T. R. R.—From Conductor Havenor we learn that the V. & T. R. R. took some 10,700 cords of wood from Huffaker's Station during the past month. There is now only about 5,000 cords left at the lower dump, and it will be shipped this month. At Brown's Station there is about 15,000 cords, at Washoe about 10,000, and at Mills' Station about 5,000.

The snow may fall and birth day parties be had, but Cohn & Isaacs have the genuine Hayes' underwear.

PETITION FOR COMMUTATION.

Monday, February 11th, Gen. Clarke and Col. Davies will present to the Board of Pardons a petition having many signatures, praying the commutation of J. W. Rover's sentence to imprisonment in the State Prison for life. Rover now rests under sentence of execution, which will, unless the above named Board intervenes, be carried into effect Tuesday February 19th. There is a marked feeling in many portions of the State in favor of the commutation of Rover's sentence. We understand that Governor Bradley is in favor of the life incarceration of Rover, in fact has so expressed himself to us. The press of Humboldt and Elko counties favor the execution of Rover, but we are of the opinion that the end of justice will be served by his lifelong imprisonment. We are opposed to hanging anyway, especially on circumstantial evidence.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

As the noon freight train of the V. & T. R. R. was pulling out Monday W. A. Snow, a brakeman, while stooping over to note something which appeared out of order with his brake, or beneath the car, was violently carried by the moving train against a portion of the cattle-guard of the stock corrals near the V. & T. bridge. He was thrown to the ground, the train backed up and young Snow was picked up in a semi-conscious state and taken to room No. 10 in the Depot Hotel. He soon became wholly unconscious and was in that condition at 2:30. Dr. Bergman was at once summoned and ascertained that the nose was completely mashed, and the entire upper portion of his face badly injured. It was thought that the skull just over the eyes was fractured if not seriously broken and that the brain had received a severe concussion. At the time of our writing there was little hope of his recovery.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

From our Extra of last Wednesday morning—

GRAND JURY REPORT

Of the January Term of the Second Judicial District Court.

RENO, FEB. 5th, 1878.

To the Honorable District Judge of the Second Judicial District in and for the County of Washoe, State of Nevada:

Your Grand Jury, empaneled January 14th, 1878, beg leave to submit their final report, as follows:

We have disposed of criminal business during our session, as follows, to-wit:

We have ignored the charge of murder against W. D. Phillips; also ignored one charge of misdemeanor. We have also found one true bill for housebreaking; one for grand larceny, and one for arson.

We would also beg leave to submit the following report of our investigation into the affairs of Washoe county during the year 1877:

We have been unable, in the time allotted, to make that thorough and exhaustive research into your business which we believe would be interesting and profitable to taxpayers; the Court is therefore informed that general censure is bestowed in certain cases merely because we have not had time to reach the exact issues, yet have gained the opinion that research was necessary. In all cases where time has allowed us an insight into official conduct and expenditure, this jury has conceived it a duty to deal with individuals, and set forth facts as they appear, but we have not exhausted any branch of the subject, and therefore hope that no recommendation of court will convey an impression to future grand juries that our work has been entirely exhaustive or entirely satisfactory in any particular. Considering the fact that a portion of this jury considered itself instructed not to investigate without specific charges, and that this Grand Jury has seen the imperative necessity of an investigation which diligent application has only enabled it to begin, we respectfully ask that if this report shall be mentioned to any succeeding grand juries it may be as a starting point, and not as a substitute for their labors; that such reference may lead them to make specific charges instead of waiting for them.

EXPENSES OF WASHOE COUNTY.
As a general fact the expenses of Washoe county were \$15,000 more in '77 than in '76, and in 1877 the expenditures were \$18,000 in excess of income.

Your Grand Jury has been met in a variety of cases, where certain charges were under investigation, with the stereotyped excuse—"Order of the Court" we do not believe that these are all traceable to the Bench by any means, but we do believe that certain expenditures have been unnecessarily large. There are more juries and indigent witnesses connected with this Court than any of which your jurymen have knowledge.

The administration of our laws has cost something over \$30,000 in 1877: Jurors' mileage and per diem, \$7,000; Board of prisoners and jurors, 3,249; District Attorney's office, 2,000; Extra counsel and discretionary allowances, 3,700; Clerk and Sheriff, 8,000; Judge, 1,800; Justices and Constables, 6,000.

We submit that some of these items are not in proportion to the good accomplished, although we are told that there is law for each one.

We submit to taxpayers certain exercises of the discretionary power for their consideration. It being the theory of this jury that a discretionary power may be used for the lessening of expenses as well as in largely increasing them.

Feb. 7, indigent witnesses — Kelly case, .8 279 00
May 7, order of Court — Parish, 20 00
Jan. 25, Kittrell — Kelly case, 150 00
May 8, Kittrell — La Point case, 250 00
May 31, paid T. V. Julien as District Attorney, 100 00
May 31, paid W. L. Knox defense Wallace and

Monahan.....	60 00
Paid Soderburg — reporting cases.....	400 50
Paid Maxon — surveying.....	292 25
Paid counsel — Rover defense.....	625 00
Paid indigent witnesses and defense.....	13,00 00

These charges are not all the work of the Judge, but we present them for consideration of taxpayers. We deem the counsel fees paid to be extravagant and the fee of reporter entirely unnecessary.

COUNTY TREASURER.

On Saturday, January 26th, 1878, B. B. Norton, County Treasurer of Washoe county, was found to be a defaulter in the sum of \$13,000, which sum has been made good by the action of Mr. Norton's bondsmen.

COUNTY TREASURY.

Your Grand Jury found Charles T. Bender installed as Deputy County Treasurer with full power to act.

According to the County Auditor's account there should be cash in Treasury \$21,944 84.

Your Grand Jury upon examination found the following securities and cash in Treasury February 2, 1878:

Voucher on State Fund issued in January.....	\$ 25 00
Claims paid in January recommended by Cain.....	69 00
Paid Egan estate, order of Court.....	244 99
District Judge salary paid.....	175 00
Teachers' salary.....	85 00
Certificate deposit Reno Savings Bank.....	7,019 36
Certificate deposit D. A. Bender & Co.....	5,871 05
Certificate deposit D. A. Bender & Co.....	3,419 37
Gold coin, D. A. Bender & Co.....	3,845 00
Silver coin.....	1,191 05
Total.....	\$21,944 82

SHERIFF.

Your Grand Jury has investigated the Sheriff's charges against Washoe county, and find that bills have been allowed in unitemized form, others bear upon their face evidence of illegal charges, and yet have called forth no protest from either the Commissioners or District Attorney.

We cannot condemn too strongly the practice of allowing bills not properly itemized, upon mere verbal explanations, tendered to the Board. Such a practice affords opportunities for speculation and extravagance of the worst kind, and prevents and hinders the work of grand juries in investigations.

We believe the Sheriff has honestly striven to make all he could out of the county according to law, and that in many cases he has done more.

We believe that he has adopted every custom or precedent which could make him a fee, and has charged these upon the same broad and generous principles which are making county offices so profitable and tax-paying so unsatisfactory in Washoe. We have tried to make this investigation satisfactory and thorough, but owing to the improper manner in which bills have been presented against the county, we have found the task impossible of accomplishment.

We have therefore made only such charges in our account with the Sheriff as we deem impossible of justification, passing by many charges which we think would be just against the Sheriff's office if there could be any adequate comparison made between the Sheriff's books, bills, and the papers returned.

We have failed to discover any authority which allows the Sheriff to modify the license law at will. We find that outside precincts have only paid fifty per cent. of their license tax, and that one of the citizens of Reno has not paid any tax.

We further condemn the allowance of \$150 for janitor's services, while each trifling chore about the County Building and yard is fully charged and allowed.

With the intention of passing the Sheriff's office with a severe reprimand, this Grand Jury found it impossible to neglect the following charges, manifestly illegal, and herewith present them for consideration of the Court. Your Grand Jury would then report that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the following items, as taken from the monthly bills of A. K. Lamb, Sheriff, represent illegal charges against Washoe County; that the sums specified are of right due to Washoe County and should be demanded in immediate payment by the County Commissioners:

Feb. 7, indigent witnesses — Kelly case, .8	279 00
May 7, order of Court — Parish, 20 00	
Jan. 25, Kittrell — Kelly case, 150 00	
May 8, Kittrell — La Point case, 250 00	
May 31, paid T. V. Julien as District Attorney, 100 00	
May 31, paid W. L. Knox defense Wallace and	

Monahan.....	60 00
Paid Soderburg — reporting cases.....	400 50
Paid Maxon — surveying.....	292 25
Paid counsel — Rover defense.....	625 00
Paid indigent witnesses and defense.....	13,00 00

Jan. 24, extra mileage, five witnesses, Reno.....	2 00
Jan. 22 & 24, extra mileage to Carson 8 miles.....	4 00
March 5, extra mileage, jury South End.....	5 80
March 30, extra mileage, four witnesses.....	1 50
Apr. 2, extra mileage, 8 jurors, 3 miles.....	1 50
Apr. 10 & 11, extra mileage jurors, 2 miles.....	1 00
Apr. 12, extra mileage, jurors, 27 miles.....	11 40

which have passed under our observation, the ability or dutiful disposition of your District Attorney have fallen far short of the requirements of his office. We believe that in failing to examine bills against this county with care, and also in bringing petty causes to trial without properly examining the same, he has neglected his duty, to the material detriment of your county.

Apr. 13, extra mileage, one juror.....	5 90
Apr. 13, extra mileage, Peleg Brown.....	5 40
Apr. 13, extra mileage, Thompson and Henn.....	6 60
Apr. 21, extra mileage, Barney, Huffaker, Everett Geo. Smith, C. Lyman.....	16 60
Apr. 21, extra mileage, McClellan, Jones and Graham.....	15 00
Apr. 24, extra mileage, Reed, Stoddard, Forbes.....	1 00
Apr. 24, extra mileage, South End jurors, 10 miles.....	5 00
Apr. 24, extra mileage, Anderson, Peterson & Co., 10 miles.....	5 00
Apr. 27, extra mileage, Peavine, 10 miles.....	5 00
Apr. 27, extra mileage, South End, 22 miles.....	9 80
Apr. 27, extra mileage, Buckley, 3 miles.....	1 50
Apr. 22, extra mileage, Vance, Stephens, Sessions.....	3 00
Apr. 29, extra mileage, Geo. Smith, 8 miles.....	4 00
July 2, extra mileage, Winters & Perkins, 22 miles.....	9 80
July 2, extra mileage, Twaddle, 3 miles.....	1 50
July 2, extra mileage, Wooten, 3 miles.....	1 50
July 2, extra mileage, Logan, 6 miles.....	3 00
Aug. 15, extra mileage, jury, 60 miles.....	25 00
Aug. 25, extra mileage, Grand Jury, 50 miles.....	21 00
Oct. 2, extra mileage, Doan and L. S. Blum, 15 miles.....	7 00
Oct. 2, extra mileage, Geo. Prosser, 15 miles.....	7 00
Sept. 29, extra mileage, Bob Doan, 15 miles.....	7 00
Sept. 29, extra mileage, Blum, 15 miles.....	7 00
Oct 1, extra mileage, Reno 6 witnesses, 5 miles.....	2 50
Nov. 19, extra mileage, John Belz, 5 miles.....	10 60
Nov. 29, extra mileage, Paul Jones, 24 miles.....	9 00
Apr. 17, witnesses, La Point, 20 miles.....	4 20
Apr. 17, extra mileage, Carson and Va. city, 13 miles.....	6 20
Apr. 23, McGuire, Mill Station, 20 miles.....	11 40
Apr. 23, extra mileage, W. R. Heaton, 30 miles.....	13 00
Apr. 23, Merchant, Henry and McCormick, 12 miles.....	5 80
March 30, extra mileage, J. T. Poland, 6 miles.....	3 00
January 18, extra mileage, Steamboat 13.....	19 00
January 18, extra mileage, Reno 11.....	5 40

January 12, extra mileage, Morris.....	337 95
Total.....	930 25

To horses hire &c, per exhibit.....	351 75
To extra charge taking prisoners before Court.....	50 00

CONTRA.	\$429 75
April 27 and May 7, by reduction County Commissioners.....	50 00

[See statutes 1875, page 147, also compiled laws, Vol II, sec 2739, 2651]	\$379 75
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EXHIBIT HORSE HIRE & C. A. K. LAMB TO WASHOE CO. DR.	50 00
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October 22, buggy for Lippman.....	7 50
May 28, for Arbuckle, 12 miles.....	2 00
November 29, buggy, Paul Jones.....	21 00
March 30, buggy.....	5 00
September 19, State vs. Manuela & Morelli fare, 2 50	2 50
April 23, buggy, Smith & Miller, Virginia City....	21 00

LUXURIES FOR COUNTY JAIL.	\$59 00
Tobacco, \$11 50; washing, 35 75; pulling tooth for Maggie Hart, 2 00; bottle bitters for Rover, 1 00; work on Court House yard, 15 00; work on Court House shoveling snow, 24 00; Postoffice envelopes and stamps, 3 00; piling wood and fixing gate, 5 00; work on well, 40 00; books for Sheriff, 51 20; blankets and mattresses, 98 50; spring cot bed, 5 00; two three quarter moss mattresses, 14 00; tacking down rug in court room 15 00; files for sharpening saw, 0 50; sharpening saw 0 75.	

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
In our examination of the official conduct of your District Attorney during the year 1877 we have been strongly impressed by the systematic evasion of many points pertinent to the affairs of the county and the interests of this investigation. We are also of the opinion that in many cases	

which have passed under our observation, the ability or dutiful disposition of your District Attorney have fallen far short of the requirements of his office. We believe that in failing to examine bills against this county with care, and also in bringing petty causes to trial without properly examining the same, he has neglected his duty, to the material detriment of your county.	
That in recommending the allowance of certain claims against the county, he has gone directly against the spirit and letter of the statute governing his office. Further the District Attorney has, in consultation with your Grand Jury and upon personal examination of certain bills allowed, admitted that the bills in question contained illegal charges, thus acknowledging to your Grand Jury, that there had been a culpable neglect of duty. We believe that in various cases, notably, the State vs. Rover and the State vs. Joe Wilson, a proper degree of diligence on the part of your District Attorney would have caused service of many papers by the officers of Humboldt county, thus preventing a large expense to Washoe county which was at least in spirit, unjust.	

We find a large number of cases in petty courts of this county, which were entirely unnecessary and in our opinion might have been prevented. The District Attorney has, however, only recommended that their dismissal at the last moment and after all preliminary costs had been incurred and charged against the county.	
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We would call the attention of this Court to certain charges against the county, which in our opinion the District Attorney should have vetoed, or lessened greatly. We find also that the county's law officers have in all cases evaded each issue in the allowance of claims, which called for a decisive opinion in the interests of Washoe county. That in no case has his protest been recorded against any claim which he now admits to be unjust.	
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We would repeat that their investigation has been in this department unsatisfactory, and they would not have their report appear as conclusive.	
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COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.	
Your Grand Jury finds that the Board of Commissioners has allowed bills at which they are themselves surprised upon subsequent examination before your jury. While pleased to note this honest surprise at any time, we are of the opinion that it would be more valuable if exercised where the bills were presented and before their allowance. Bills have been allowed which were not properly itemized, while others were sufficiently plain to show upon their face that they should not have been paid out of county funds.	

We think, in general, that the manner in which supplies have been purchased and bills allowed tends more to give the Commissioners standing as philanthropists than as economical officers.	
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Passing by the undue authority which Commissioner Hymers seems to have assumed in the purchase of supplies, &c, we assign the shortcomings of the Board to an attempt to do too much business in too short a time. The transaction of \$70,000 worth of business in six days is something which no business man would attempt in his own interests, and where such an amount includes all of the various interests of a county, the task is manifestly impossible of performance. We recommend that the Commissioners take from two to five times as many days for the performance of their duties, and predict that such a change will materially lessen our expenses.	
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While admitting that the mistakes of the Board have been unintentional, we submit that the present rate of expenditure must be lessened to avoid bankruptcy, and that such reduction must come through the Board of Commissioners.	
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We submit the following as samples of bills which should not have been allowed:	
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Jan. 22, Que Toy, Chinawoman, for bigamy, \$18. [Arrested by Deputy Sheriff at Wadsworth.]	
Jan. 22, Tong Ching Long, adultery, arrest, \$3.	

March 5, Paid Johnson, "a good Indian," for services rendered to the white people, \$50.	
April 2, 16 yards Brussels carpet, \$80.	

June 4, Stamped envelopes for Fish, \$2.	
Soderberg reporting, Maxon surveying, Flynn bills, care of Hale, Luther and others, &c, &c.	

It is our opinion that the County Auditor should exercise the veto power in his vested interest, against unjust claims more vigorously, our theory being that an independent exercise of an un-	
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Does Russia Want Peace?

A special from Berlin says that Roumania insists on having the Dobrudja without ceding Bessarabia to Russia. A correspondent at headquarters of the Czarowitch says that three hours before the arrival of news of the armistice, a Russian officer, with a flag of truce, had started for Rustchuk to demand its surrender, and, if refused, to notify the Consuls and other foreigners to leave within twenty-four hours, when the place would have been stormed. The conditions of the armistice, as far as they affect this part of Bulgaria, are that the Turks give up Rustchuk and Silistria, withdrawing the garrisons to Shumla and Verna. Seven days are to be allowed for retirement of the garrisons. On the eighth day they will march into Rustchuk.

Russia rejects the proposal to hold a conference in Vienna or any other great capital. It considers the tranquility of a small town in one of the minor States, and the authority of that would be given to deliberations by the presence of foreign ministers of the Powers, necessary for ensuring a good and practical result. Moreover, Russia believed this would facilitate the speedy disposal by the conference of the important questions it would have to deal with in the interests of lasting peace and humanity.

Russia is organizing reserves on a colossal scale. It is thought if Russia means peace she would not continue such extended preparations. It is known that Denmark and Sweden are both, as rapidly as possible, increasing their armaments and placing themselves on a war footing. It is feared there may be some understanding between Russia, Germany and Italy whose purpose is believed to be hostile to English interests and the peace of Europe. It is certain that the approaching conference will be one of armed and suspicious powers. The outlook is anything but reassuring.

High Water in Sacramento.

Sacramento, Feb. 5.—The levee on the east bank of the Sacramento, a mile and a half below the city, broke at 3 o'clock this morning. This has been a weak place for years. The levee is new in this spot. A wing dam was put in last summer to keep off the current, but the water this morning broke in the new soil. The break will flood all the land between river and the high land on the east for twenty miles down. The city authorities have had men on guard, and had made provisions to fill in three openings on R street levee so as to keep out the back water. At a few minutes past 10 this morning all the fire-alarm bells in the city were sounded, and for a few minutes great consternation prevailed. Reminiscences of the flood of 1862 were brought vividly to mind, but the excitement subsided as soon as it was ascertained that means had been restored to procure extra men to work on the openings at the R street levee. If the force now at work cannot stop the openings at R street, back water may flood the lower part of the city. Beyond this no danger is apprehended.

WORKMEN'S OATH.—It is said that every man joining the Workingmen's party is required to subscribe to the following obligation:

"I, of my own free will, do solemnly swear and pledge my honor before my fellow workingmen and all the world, that I will always oppose, by all lawful methods, the introduction and maintenance of coolie labor in the United States of America; that I will not, directly or indirectly, employ or patronize, buy from or sell to any Chinaman; that I will not, directly or indirectly, employ or patronize, buy from or sell to any person employing a Chinaman, or defend their presence in America; full determination to observe and perform it under the penalty of my being an object of scorn to every honorable man should I ever violate it in letter or in spirit."

The silver bill will scarcely come to a vote this week, since many members have yet not spoken on it who desire to. A number of amendments have been made, but only one may be accepted, and it relates to the profit of comeage going to the Government. Some presume that the President will not sign it but let it remain in his hands the ten days' time and thus allow it to become a law.

The Mercantile Savings Institution of Boston has failed.

A Romance of Divorce.

(From the Syracuse Courier.)

About the first of January there appeared in the New York *Herald* an advertisement inquiring for the address of "the daughter of the late Horace Meech," to whom, it stated, the late Wm. C. Glynn, of Boston, had, by will, left a fortune of \$80,000, application to be made to Mr. Choate, Tremont street, Boston.

Mr. Horace Meech was many years ago a well-known resident of Albany. Wm. C. Glynn was at the same time—perhaps a quarter of a century ago—a music teacher in that city. Among his pupils was Miss Meech, a daughter of the aforesaid. Glynn fell in love with the young lady, and she, presumably, with him, and they were married. The parents were bitterly opposed to the match, and succeeded, in a few months, in persuading their daughter to leave him. A divorce followed. Glynn removed to Boston and was lost to sight. His divorced wife soon married a young gentleman in Rochester, who died not long afterward in the South. The widow married, for the third time, a gentleman in Buffalo. He also died, leaving the widow with one daughter, now grown up, married, and herself a mother.

The widow, in reduced circumstances, was living with a sister on Staten Island, when some Albany friends, seeing by chance the advertisement, acquainted her with its contents. She at once took measures to secure the bonanza left her by her first love. It seems that Glynn, after removing to Boston, made a fortune in the music business. Time, however, nor circumstances, made him forget "the girl he left behind him," although she had thrice married, and had become a grandmother since his eyes had beheld her.

Bold Attempt to Rob an Arizona Stage.

The Yuma, Arizona, *Sentinel* of a late date has the annexed account of a bold attempt to rob the Tucson stage: When the Tucson stage, leaving Yuma on Wednesday, got within a mile and a half of Fillibuster station, a little over forty miles from here, it was jumped by a couple of Mexican foot-pads. Nathan Powell, the driver, was alone, there being no passengers that trip. He was walking his horses after dark, when a man sprang into the road on each side of him. The one on the left grabbed out something, when Powell flopped the whip over him. At that instant the fellow fired his pistol, the ball passing through Powell's left arm, about two inches above the wrist, making a painful wound but breaking no bones. The wish of the whip and the crack of the pistol started the horses into a run. The other foot-pad ran after the stage a short distance and fired two shots, but missed. Fortunately Powell kept possession of the lines and guided the stage safely into the station. He came in here on Thursday's stage, is getting good care, and will soon be all right again. Hugh Henderson of Antelope was warned of these two men by a Mexican who knew them to be bad characters. They were at Henderson's station that same morning, but he took good care not to give them a drop on him. One of them had been shot through the mouth, which gives him a whale-jawed expression. One wore boots and the other moccasins. The tracks in the road where Powell was jumped was made by just that kind of foot-gear. Fenian knows the men and so does others. There will be no trouble in identifying them if caught.

HONEYMOON AT NEWPORT.—It is getting to be quite the fashion for newly-wedded pairs who can "stand the pressure," to rent a Newport cottage for the Winter honeymoon. Besides Richard H. Dana, 3d, and "she that was" Edith Longfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, nee Drexel, whose recent wedding in Philadelphia was a very brilliant affair, and Mr. and Mrs. Beal, whose marriage in Washington was the first great social event of the present season, have recently gone to Newport for the wedding tour.

RARE COINS.—Mrs. W. H. Taylor, says the San Luis Obispo *Tribune* of the 2d instant, has a large collection of ancient and rare coins. One Roman piece, dug up twenty feet below the surface of the Soledad Canyon, bears the date of 1660. A Spanish milled quarter bears date of 1776. A half eagle of 1849, being the private coinage of the Miner's Bank, San Francisco, is the pure oro, without alloy, and worth considerable more than Uncle Sam's coin.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR OUR MOLLIE.—New Orleans, Feb. 6th.—The Louisiana Jockey Club, in order to secure the entries of Winters' Mollie McCarty, the famous champion thoroughbred of the Pacific slope, Tenbroek, Largenteen, McWhirter, Vera Cruz and all the crack racers of the country, have offered a purse of \$30,000 for a four-mile heat race, and a purse of \$10,000 for a two-mile heat race.

They say that Bret Harte don't liquidate his floating indebtedness often enough.

Great distress prevails in the north of China. Aid has been solicited from Congress.

MARKET REPORT.

San Francisco Market.

FLOUR—Extra is jobbing at \$6 1/2@7 6%.
WHEAT—\$1 95@2 05.
BARLEY—\$1 45@1 60.
OATS—\$1 55@1 90.
CORN MEAL—2 1/2@3c.
POTATOES—\$1 50@2 50.
ONIONS—30c@75.
BEANS—\$2 20@4 25.
HAMS—12@17c.
BACON—11 1/2@15c.
LARD—11@17c.
TURKEYS—15@20c. P. D.
CHICKENS—\$6 00@10 50 P. doz.
EGGS—30c@35 P. doz.
BUTTER—25@30c.
CHEESE—18@22c.
HONEY—10@14c.
WOOL—9@20c.
SYRUP—70c P. gal.
BEEF—5 1/2@9c.
MUTTON—7@9c.
PORK—6 1/4@6 1/4c; Dressed, 9c.
HIDES—Dryflint, 15@15 1/2; Salted, 7@9c.
TALLOW—5 1/2@6 1/4c.
SALT—Coarse Liverpool, \$18@20;
Dairy, \$30@32 P. ton.
HAY—\$13@19 50 P. ton.
LUMBER—Rough, \$12 1/2@17.
FLOORING—\$25.
BLASTING POWDER—50@75c.
QUICKSILVER—42 1/2@44.
HONEY—12 1/2@20c. P. lb.

Reno Market.

FLOUR—Extra \$1 75 P. C.
WHEAT—\$3@3 1/2.
BARLEY—\$2 60@2 75.
OATS—\$2 60@2 75.
CORN MEAL—5c.
POTATOES—2@2 1/4c.
HAY—Bailed, \$13@18; Loose, \$11.
ONIONS—3c.
BEANS—6@8c.
HAMS—17@18c.
BACON—16@18c.
LARD—16@20c.
CHICKENS—\$6@9 per doz.
TURKEYS—29c. P. lb.
TROUT—19@20c. P. lb.
EGGS—40@50c.
BUTTER—30@35c.
CHEESE—20@25c.
APPLES—\$2 75@3 00 P. box.
SYRUP—Best, \$1 00 P. gal.
SALT—Coarse—Leech's Salt, \$25;
Dairy, \$35 P. ton.
POWDER—Vulcan, 50@70c. P. lb.;
Santa Cruz Blasting, \$4@4 1/4 P. kg.;
WOOL—Nevada, 12 1/2@14c; Oregon, 15 1/2@16c.
HIDES—14@15c; Culls at value.
BEEF CATTLE—6@7 1/2c.
HOGS—6@6 1/2c.
SHEEP—6@7c.
PELTS—Including fleece, 10@75c.
BAILING ROPE—14@16c.
GRAIN SACKS—10@12 1/2c.
TALLOW—6@7c.
LUMBER—Rough, \$16@18.
FLOORING—\$35@37 1/2.
SHINGLES—Pine \$3@3 1/4 P. M.;
Redwood, \$4 1/2@4 62 1/2 P. M.
WOOD—\$5@6 P. cord.

MARKET REPORT.—In both markets there is little change of special interest. In the San Francisco market flour has fallen 25 cents. Wheat and barley have also dropped in price. The meat market holds its own, but bids are quoted at a lower figure than for months.

The demand for money in San Francisco has been met by the coinage at the mint of \$250,000 in gold during January, and the release of \$2,000,000 from the bullion fund, which latter has more than met all requirements for dues and exports.

Flour has fallen in Reno 50 cents on the barrel. Dairy produce holds its own. Cheese, however, stands firm at 25 cents. Hay has a wide margin, but good hay sells from \$15 to \$19 per ton, or about the same price as in the San Francisco market. Loose hay ranges from \$9 to \$12 per ton.

Both Houses of the Roumanian Parliament have passed a resolution that they will not accede to the demand of Russia for the exchange of any portion of the country for territorial or other compensation.

The Russians are not actually in Constantinople, but, in accordance with treaty stipulations, have been put in possession of the defenses of the city. Great excitement prevails in London over the situation.

The Silver State opposes any commutation of Rover's sentence.

General News Items.

Turkey has formed a new Ministry on the European plan.

It is said that Russia is negotiating for the surrender of the entire Turkish fleet.

Cardinal Howard is to be created Archbishop of Edinburgh and Primate of Scotland.

The Caffre war is being prosecuted vigorously, and on the 13th ultime the natives were defeated with great loss.

A Rome correspondent thinks that Cardinal Bilio has a better chance than any one else of succeeding the Pope.

A prominent New Orleans man asserts that the Returning Board prosecutions were instigated by Tilden.

Humboldt Republicans are said to favor John H. Kenkead for Governor, and will claim consideration from him.

The House yesterday by strict party vote of 136 to 125 unseated Pacheco and declared Wiggington entitled to the seat.

General Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, has been convicted on a charge of felony in making false election returns.

Jose Buelna attempted to murder his wife with an ax at Santa Cruz Sunday, inflicting a wound from which she is not expected to recover.

The latest phrase of the labor leaders is communism. Kearney and Wellock have gone to Santa Clara county to elect a successor to Angney.

Ten persons were suffocated or trampled to death, and several others injured, during a stampede at a circus performance at Calais, France, Sunday night.

General Sapountzary, with 7,000 Greeks, has been ordered to enter Epirus. The latest advices say that he has captured Domoco at the point of the bayonet.

The *Times-Review* says that John Hancock Dennis will, if pressed, accept the Wardenship under the next Governor. It is claimed that Dennis has had much prison experience in this State and Massachusetts.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Bulson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world.

429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

22 loaves of bread have been made with one of Lee's Cal. Yeast Cakes.

PORN.

BEAMER—In Reno, Feb. 3d, to the wife of S. Beamer, a son.

MARRIED.

HUTCHINGS—WESTON—In Reno, Feb. 1, 1878, by Rev. T. J. Arnold, Joseph Hutchings to Miss Julia Weston, all of Glendale.

ANGLEMYER—TWADDLE—In Franktown, February 2, 1878, at the residence of the bride's father, by J. H. Harcourt, J. P. Mr. Wm. R. Anglemyer to Jeanette Twaddle, daughter of John Twaddle, all of Franktown.

DIED.

SAVAGE—In East Oakland, Cal., February 3d, 1878, Len Savage—aged 46 years and five months.

SNOW—In Reno, Feb. 4th, 1878, W. A. Snow, a native of Missouri, aged 27 years.

Breuner's

FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

Nos. 166, 168 & 170,

K Street, Sacramento, Cal.

HOME MANUFACTURED AND

Imported Chamber Suites,

In Pine, Oak, Maple, Mahogany, Rosewood and Solid Walnut.

PARLOR WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

THE MANUFACTURE OF

Hair Top and Spring Mattresses

A SPECIALTY.

Received gold medal from the California State Fair Association for the best exhibit in 1873, and the silver medal for the best display of Furniture at the Nevada State Fair for 1878.

Hotels keepers and others are specially invited to examine this extensive stock, which I am now offering at prices.

THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

Take pleasure in giving information.

All orders attended to promptly. 8-11-4m

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RENC WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Another Huron Disaster.

Wreck of the Metropolis—160 Persons Drowned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

The steamer Metropolis, from Philadelphia for Para, Brazil, at 6:30 yesterday morning, went ashore on the Currituck Beach, 20 miles north of Kitty Hawk, N. C. She was dispatched by the contractors for the Maderia and Mamore Railroad, and carried 200 laborers, 500 tons of railroad iron and several masts for Brazil. The steamer was commanded by Captain Ankner. Paul J. White, formerly Chief Engineer of the Lehigh Navigation Company, and James T. Moore, a well known engineer, were in charge of her cargo of railroad stores, etc. The wife and little boy of Collins, one of the contractors, were among the passengers.

The Signal officer at Kitty Hawk telegraphed the fact yesterday saying that 248 persons were on board and that 50 swam ashore. The Chief Officer telegraphed back ordering one of the operators at Kitty Hawk station to go at once on horseback to the scene of the wreck and open a telegraph station there, and forward all information as rapidly as can be obtained. He was expected to reach there at midnight.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DROWNED—UNWORTHY BOAT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

The Signal Service Station at the wreck of the steamer Metropolis reports as follows: Five o'clock A. M.: Total number of passengers 200, of whom 160 are drowned; the remainder saved. The steamer is a total wreck; nothing is left above the water. There are no bodies aboard the steamer.

The wreck was caused by the vessel being unseaworthy. She sprang a leak about midnight and stranded at 7 A. M. February 1st. The only way of saving life was by running ashore as the vessel was in sinking condition. This is the statement of McQuillan, one of the saved.

Eight o'clock.—The state of affairs this morning is terrible. Dead bodies are lying on the beach for a distance of two miles. They are all being placed in proper position. Back from the beach the living are being cared for.

The two women in the saloon are known to be dead with their husbands. Eight of fourteen firemen are known to be dead. The men saved are destitute of clothing.

Nine o'clock.—Travelers along the beach are picking up the living and the dead. The latter constitute about one-third of all recovered.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

The Signal Service station at the wreck of the Metropolis reports: At 8 P. M. on the 30th, the Metropolis started a heavy leak in the rudder case. Finding they could not gain on the leak with the pumps, they concluded to lighten the steamer by throwing over coal to hurry away for Hampton Roads. At midnight the pump gave out. At 5 A. M. a heavy sea boarded the vessel carrying away her smoke stack, bob and engine room, the doors in the forward saloon letting in a large quantity of water below. The ship was completely unmanageable.

GOOD BOOKS.—See to it that your children read nothing but good books—the works of the best authors. Our minds ought to become clear and strong, enlightened and elevated. There is food that is healthy and nutritious for the mind. But the literary cooks have served the public with much highly seasoned food that the tastes of their readers, especially of the young, have become vitiated, and they turn with disgust from good, solid, instructive reading, which would improve their mental powers, and make them intellectually strong, and help them to become useful members of society. But they eagerly devour literary pastry, if highly spiced. They crave sensational reading; romance and fiction; pathetic, comic and tragic. If allowed to have their own way read too much, and in consequence their minds become drowsy and sickly, while they gain no real knowledge.

DID NOT TAKE HIS MEANING.—Sam Davis' little story in reference to shifts has a parallel in an actual conversation that occurred at one of our restaurants some three months ago. A gallant boarder, who had noticed the weary look and tired appearance of the young lady who attended the private dining rooms, after commiserating with her on the arduous nature of her duties, causally asked how often she changed shifts. The young lady flashed an indignant glance at him, retreated to the door, and flung back the answer in snappish tones: "As often as it gets dirty, you brute!" He swears to this day that she totally misapprehended the drift of his inquiry, and says that he had no desire to inquire into the mysteries, etc.—*Eureka Sentinel*.

The voice of the starlit cat never sounds to better advantage than in those frosty, clear, and silent Winter nights. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish a prolonged note on the upper register from the closing wail of a trumpet solo. The cat lasts longer and has a trifle more power, and will stop quicker for a brick than the trumpet will, that is all the difference.—*Hawkeye*.

Concerning Resumption.

History repeats itself, or, in other words, like causes produce like effects. Those who clamor for a forced resumption should study the terrible results of forced resumption in England.

In 1819, the President of England passed an Act to resume gold coin after a period of four years. The people protested there then, just as they do now here. They insisted that it would be destructive to all industrial interests, but the bondholders and land monopolists were then too powerful for the people, and the policy of gold resumption was carried through. Now let us look at the results.

Robert Musket (who Gen. Garfield in Congress, in 1868, said was one of the ablest English writers on finance) said: "The apparent prosperity of the country seemed to vanish with the measure of the Bank of England to effect resumption." He shows most conclusively how a contraction of nearly fifty per cent. took place in the price of all products and labor before the work of resumption was consummated. Sir Archibald Alison says: "The effects of this extraordinary piece of legislation were soon apparent. The industry of the nation was as speedily concealed as a flowing stream by the severity of an Arctic Winter."

Lord Lansdowne said: "Wages fell in all the great stations of the cotton manufactures in a period of six months after the Resumption Act was passed to resume in gold."

Mathias Atwood, in a speech in the House of Commons in 1832, said: "The prices of all commodities alike of agriculture and manufactures were broken down, upon an average, fifty per cent.; factories stood idle and lands untilled."

Lord Brougham, in a speech in the House of Lords, February 19, 1839, after some fifteen years' experience of gold resumption, said: "That the restoration of the currency on a gold basis was almost as bad as depreciation, and that, although he had supported the Resumption Bill, he had always deeply regretted having done so."

Mrs. Allison, in his history of Europe, says: "Great numbers of artisans and laborers out of employment, and the suffering they endured, finally brought them almost to the madness of open rebellion."

There are the finger marks on the guide-board of gold resumption alone, which should prove a timely warning to our Government not to travel the same road again. Lucy, of the *Daily News*, dictates the whole of his matter. Yates hardly ever writes a line. His short-hand clerk is continually at his elbow.

A Kentucky preacher rose to speak, and opened the Bible. The first verse that met his eye happened to be, "The voice of the turtle shall be heard in the land." "Brethren," said he, "at first sight one would not think that there was much wisdom in this text; but, on a little consideration, you will see there is a great deal in it. Now, you all know what a turtle is. If you have been along by a pond you have seen them on a log, sunning themselves. Now, it is said, 'The voice of the turtle shall be heard in the land.' But the turtle hasn't any voice that anybody ever heard; so it must be the noise he makes in plunging off the log into the water. Hence we conclude that immersion will become universal."

"Mrs. Hayes, where do you pasture your cows?" "Really, said madam, quite overcome by the cow question, "I can't tell you." "Well I can," returned the wife of the mestizo man; "they pasture them on the field, and it's full of garlic—just full of it. This morning we couldn't use the cream; the coffee was ruined, and I don't for the life of me see how you and Mr. Hayes can stand it. I'd make the men go out when the door opened and the usher announced Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Hayes advanced. Introductions followed, and were acknowledged by a bow. Mrs. Thompson walked toward the window overlooked the lawn, and said:

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